

Tools and Practices — All the Rest is a Lot

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Premises on This Presentation

- Mostly can only point you in useful directions
- Will cover general resources, agencyspecific, and tool-specific
- Practices, directives, and tools
- Also will touch on what key things this presenter thinks everything else misses

General Documents

- Whole Building Design Guide
 - (http://www.wbdg.org)
- Sustainable Federal Facilities: A Guide to Integrating Value Engineering, Life Cycle Costing, and Sustainable Development, FFC, 2001
 - (http://books.nap.edu/books/0309072999/html/index.ht ml)
- LEED, Version 2.1.
 - (<u>http://www.usgbc.org/</u> and follow the links)
- Buying Energy Efficient Products
 - (http://www.eren.doe.gov/femp/procurement)
- OMB Circular A-11
 - (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a11/02toc.ht ml)

General Stuff cont'd

- You can find sustainability documents all over the internet
 - DOE programs, e.g., Rebuild America (<u>http://www.rebuild.gov</u>)
 - States, cities, counties, school districts
- Search Internet using "sustainable new building design" and your favorite other
 - 1000's of sites
- Sustainable? Green? High-Performance?

Panoply of Tools

- LEED, SPiRiT, BEEs, Energy Star, BREEAM, GBTool, LCA tools (e.g. ATHENA, ENVEST), . . .
- ASHRAE Stds, ISO Stds, ANSI Stds, . . .
- Unpublished tools
- Proprietary tools
- Energy and environmental tools
- Occupancy evaluation tools

Army SPiRiT

- Dept directive from DAIM, May 4, 2001
- Corps of Engineers directive, June 2001
- Use SPiRiT for sustainable design http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/usace-docs/eng-tech-ltrs/etl1110-3-491/
- Instill sustainable design and development into all activities
- SPiRiT supposed to blend into LEED 3

SPiRiT Scoring

Sustainable Sites: 20

Water Efficiency:
 5 Green

Energy and Atmosphere: 28

Materials and Resources: 13

Indoor Environmental Quality: 17

Facility Delivery Process:

Current Mission:

Future Mission:

TOTAL

7 Life-Cycle

Synergy

Results

100



US Army Corps of Engineers

Engineer Research & Development Center

Army, USACE, ERDC, CERL

 Sustainable Design And Development Resource

http://www.cecer.army.mil/sustdesign/

- Lots of info and links, FAQs
- Support for process
- Info updates
- Related resources

Navy NAVFAC

- Sustainability policies June 1998
- "LEED-like" adopted, July 2002
 - Self-assess to LEED Silver required
 - Push toward use of non-military standards
 - Federal and other related regs considered to be met by compliance with LEED
- 2003, policy still working its way through the system but definitely being felt

Air Force

- Sustainable Facilities Guide, 2001
- Sustainability policy, Dec 2001
 - LEED is preferred self-assessment metric
- Sustainable Development Toolbox
 - http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil/green/resources/toolbox/TOOLBOX.asp

GSA

- 2000 / 2001 Sustainable, High-Performance Workplaces a priority
- 2002/2003 LEED certification a goal
- Longer-Term goal LEED Silver
- High-Performance Workplace research ongoing

Dept of Energy

- http://www.sustainable.doe.gov/ (communities)
- Interagency sustainability task group
- High-performance buildings
 http://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/highperformance/
- Contributes to USGBC
- Supports ABSIC, SBIC, etc

Dept of State

- If security is your issue, some interesting activities at State, as they struggle to upgrade embassies worldwide
- Blast resistance
- Chem / bio filtration
- On the bleeding edge in some areas

BREEAM Environmental Assessment Method



- http://www.breeam.com/
- The Environmntal Assessement Consortium - EAC
 - registered BREEAM consultants
- Possibly most widely-used method worldwide
- Simple, but somewhat subjective

BREEAM: 3 sets of issues

- Two parts: Building Envelope and Systems, and Operation and Management
- Issues for both parts have the same major categories:
 - Global Issues
 - Local Issues
 - Indoor Issues
- Before and After approach, occupied state

Energy Star Buildings



- EO 13123 directs agencies to "strive" to have facilities become certified
- Only truly empirical energy efficiency certification
- Five building types: office, hospital, hotel/motel, grocery, K-12 school
- Rating tool also required to be integrated into facility audit procedures, EO 13123

Energy Stars



- www.energystar.gov
- No reason not to use for new buildings, but it requires that
 - TOTAL energy use must be estimated
 - Estimates must be reasonably accurate
- DOE-ORNL has unpublished rating tool that will handle most facilities — even large campuses

ASHRAE

- Std 90.1 and 62.1 govern energy systems and indoor air quality in a lot of places
- Guideline 18 was supposed to provide more "advanced" energy options, but this Guideline was derailed en route
- New Special Project 102 will work to develop an advanced energy approach that is 30% beyond 90.1
- New SP 101 will aim for 50% beyond

Major Common Energy System Issues

- Daylighting is still not addressed acceptably in almost all cases, and if used the energy benefits are often negated
- Lighting still suffers in many cases
- The major innovation in HVAC occurring internationally at this time is splitting the V from the HAC, but only minor recognition in this country
- Controls continue to remain inadequate to awful in too many cases

Design Energy Performance Can Be Specified as Energy Rating

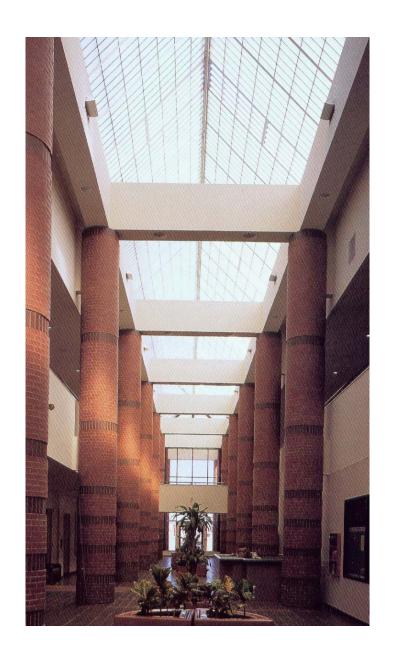
 One sentence spec and exception to regs and standards covers all that is needed



- SPEC: Total building energy use will allow Energy Star certification
- EXCEPTION: Energy Star will meet or exceed all other regs, etc
- Require end-use breakout estimate, forces care
- Has to be a rating system available for the building type

Daylighting

- Large energy benefits typically not harvested, 25– 40% of lighting energy
- Designers typically not aware, codes often against glazing
- 6–10 key design elements, from orientation and space use to controls, all must be OK to be successful



Lighting

- Standards and regs usually out of date, continually trying to catch up
- Designs usually boring, and inefficient, as a result
- Centralized switching or control of office spaces a disaster, use occupancy sensing
- Eliminate HID as much as possible, and use person-sensing as much as possible
- Start to link security to sensing of "critters"

HVAC

 Split the 'V' from HAC, but not necessarily completely



- Functions of IAQ, pressurization, exhaust, etc, are complicated and important
- HVAC cannot work psychrometrically, 50 years out of date
- Occupancy sensing and occupant control are critical

HVAC Issues

- VAV is NOT OK for offices and many other types of spaces, OK for 100% outdoor air
 - Range of documented problems is staggering
 - Makes for lazy zoning in design
 - Energy use is 20–25 kBtu/sq-ft higher, average
- Airside economizers should not be used, esp in the South — not possible if 'V' removed
 - Range of problems again staggering
 - Pit for O&M dollars, space quality perverter
 - Enthalpy recovery or heat recovery instead

HVAC and Space Quality

- IAQ quality demands separate IAQ / space pressurization system, and enthalpy recovery becomes more possible
- Thermal quality demands small zones and small HAC units for many space types, keep fan pressure and flows down
- O&M has to balance HAC unit size, but paradigm of pull and R/R changes game
- "Plug-in" racks in the future?

Space Quality and Design, Basics

- LEED says "Views," but a "window" is where the space quality starts, an operable window raises the stakes
- The #1 complaint in offices is that the heating and cooling do not work (90% of buildings) — why continue the misery?
 - Occupant control critical in most cases
 - Occupant sensing the best O&M strategy to have best control
- Control of effluents rounds out the basic package

Controls

- Let occupancy and presence sensing do most of the work — simplify, simplify, simplify
- Simplify the V and HAC so controls are easier
- Verification on daylight sensing still needed
- Otherwise pay the price of trying to overpower systems with control, and figuring out what the controls are doing

. . . And in the End . . .

- Buildings of tomorrow will depend critically on our ability to assess the in-use performance of today's buildings
 - High-performance metrics needed
 - Assessment methods needed
- LEED is awkward for buildings in use (existing)
- Energy Star, BREEAM, ANSI/MSE 2000 offer ways to assess buildings in use
- But more breadth and empiricism still needed